The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 38.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 49.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1903.

PART II.

Notifications by Govt. of India, Resident, Chief Court, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE AT BANGALORE.

Civil Side.

Rule of Practice No. 114, *dated* 27*th November* 1903.

The following rules with regard to the period of casual leave, which the presiding officers of Civil Courts may avail themselves of, are framed and issued by the Chief Court in supersession of those contained in Rule of Practice No. 55, dated 3rd December 1884, and the instructions conveyed in circular letter No. 129, dated 23rd July 1897.

District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs may occasionally avail themselves of casual leave for a period not exceeding 5 days at a time, subject to the restrictions contained in Article 175 of the Mysore Service Regulations and to the limit of 10 days in each calendar year laid down in Article 174 of the said Regulations. This privilege is conceded to meet cases of emergency only. The Judge availing himself of the privilege should report to the Court to which he is subordinate, the date and hour of his availing himself of the leave, the date and hour of his return to duty and the reasons which rendered the leave necessary. Munsiffs and Sub-Judges in the same station as a District Judge should obtain the previous sanction of the District Judge.

2. The District Judges should make a report to the Chief Court of the leave availed of by themselves and Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs in their Division, in order that the same may be noted and intimated to the Comptroller.

V. A. Rajaratna Mudaliar, *Registrar.*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

To—All Treasury Officers, District or Taluk.

Circular No. 2032-14—*Record, dated* 12—14*th December* 1903.

Under the authority of Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the Officiating Comptroller has the honor, in suppression of this office Circular No. 1667, dated 27th July 1886, to inform District and Taluk Treasury Officers that all the Civil Courts in the State have been permitted to place their cash chests (locked and sealed) for safe custody in the Local Treasuries, Taluk or District.

2. When the cash chest of a Court is sent for custody before the hour for closing the Treasury, it should be lodged in the Treasury room, the Treasury Officer granting an acknowledgment in a book to be kept for the purpose, which will be tendered at the Treasury with the acknowledgment of the Judge or other presiding officer of the court when the chest is required by such Court.

3. Should the cash chest be sent to the Treasury after it has been closed, it should be taken charge of by the officer in charge of the Treasury guard who will give an acknowledgment in the book referred to above. On the opening of the Treasury the following day, the chest should be made over by the guard officer to the Treasury Officer who should, if the box be locked and the seals intact, direct it to be kept in the Treasury, giving the guard officer an acknowledgment therefor.

4. The Treasury Officer will not be responsible for the cash chest, while it is in charge of the Treasury guard.

H. Eagles, *Offg. Comptroller.*